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Genoua, October 14. *N. S.*

SIR *Lambert Blackwell*, Her Majesty of *Great Britain*'s Envoy Extraordinary, had Audience of our Doge and Senate the 27th of the last Month, being conducted by Four of the Nobility, with a numerous Equipage, and a Party of the Guard of the Palace, accompanied by the Consuls of *England*, *Holland*, *Denmark*, and *Hamburgh*, and by all the *English* and *Dutch* Gentlemen and Merchants in this City, and divers other Foreigners; as also by above 200 of our Nobility. The Streets through which he passed were filled with Spectators; and the People here, who have a natural Aversion for the *French*, expressed a great deal of Satisfaction to see among them a Minister from Her Majesty. He found in the great Court the Guard of the Palace drawn up, which made a Lane for him to the Great Hall, where the Doge and 24 Senators were sitting, who rose from their Seats, and advanced several steps to meet him, and conducted him about the same distance at his taking Leave of them. The 4 Noblemen that were appointed to attend him, waited on him to the Door of the Palace; as did likewise the rest of those who accompany'd him, and the *English* Consul, with the Gentlemen and others of that Nation, went with him to his own House. The Doge and Senate sent the next day to acquaint the Envoy, That they had given Leave to their Nobility to visit him during 3 days time. We are assured, that Prince *Eugene*'s Army is now equal, if not superior, to the *French*, who have such a vast number of sick and wounded, that *Cremona* and *Reggio* are full of them. They write from *Milan*, that the Governor of *Alexandria*, who is related to the Almirante of *Castile* was brought thither Prisoner, upon Suspicion that he favoured the Emperor's Interest. We hear the King of *Spain* intends to embark in this Port for *Toulon*, in order to return to *Madrid*.

From the Imperial Camp near Luzzara, *October* 22. The 16th Instant, we foraged without any Loss; as we did again the next day. The Enemy that day made a treble Discharge of their great and small Arms, upon the occasion (as we were since informed) of the *English* and *Dutch* Fleet's being sailed from before *Cadiz*, and of the Arrival of the *Spanish* Plate Fleet at *Vigo*. The 18th, a small Party of Hussars brought home 2 Captains, 7 Troopers, 30 Horses, and several Mules laden with Bagage, which they had taken between *Cremona* and *Picighittone*. Another of our Parties cut off several of the Enemy, and meeting near *Modena* with divers of their Wagons, laden with Hay, they destroyed it, and brought off about 50 Oxen that drew them. The 19th, one of the Wings of our Army foraged without any Loss, and our Parties brought in 20 Prisoners. The 20th, the other Wing foraged likewise without any Opposition, and about the same number of *French* Prisoners was taken by our Parties. The 21st, our Parties brought in 45 Prisoners. The Weather began to grow rainy, and to make the Ways very bad and deep. The Enemy demolished the Tower of *Luzzara*. The 22d, they blew up also several Houses about *Luzzara*, in the doing of which they had several Men killed. Several Deserters came over to us, who gave an Account, that the Enemy had sent away their heavy Cannon, and was repairing the Roads about *Luzzara*, and making other Preparations for decamping. The *Po* began to swell and overflow its Banks, which obliged one of our Regiments to remove their Tents, but puts the Enemy to far greater Inconveniencies, they being encamped on a lower Ground. One of our Parties brought in 26 Prisoners. Another Party of 47 Hussars came home with 2 Captains which they had taken, together with a *French* Commissary, about whom they found 1200 Pistoles, and brought in 30 Horses.

Ratisbonne, October 30. The 26th Instant, the Emperor's Ratification of the Resolution taken by the Diet on the 9th Instant against the Elector of *Bavaria* was made publick in the Diet; wherein his Imperial Majesty praises the Love they have shewn to their Country, particularly to the oppressed Circle of *Swabia*, and assures them, That to the same end he had already published the Declaration of War, and his two *Avocatoria's*, or Letters for calling home all the Subjects of the Empire who are in the Service of *France*, or of the Elector of *Bavaria*, and had given Orders to Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, Lieutenant-General of his Forces, to assist the Circle of *Swabia* with all possible Diligence and Force: That he had also made other Preparations, and would neglect nothing to which he was obliged by the Constitutions of the Empire, his Office as Emperor, and his other Engagements for their Defence. The King of the *Romans* has also writ to Cardinal *Lamberg* to the same purpose. The 27th, the Directors gave publick Notice, That such Ministers as were not already instructed about settling the Quota to be furnished by the several Members of the Empire towards carrying on the War, should press their Masters for Orders therein, because the Diet would immediately take that Affair into Consideration. It is said, the Elector of *Bavaria* shews some Inclination towards an Accommodation; but it is generally believed he has proceeded so far in the Measures he had entred into with *France*, that this will not easily be effected.

Hamburgh, Nov. 7. They write from *Berlin*, that the Court of *Prussia* is gone into Mourning for the Death of the late Duke of *Holstein Gottorp*, which has been notified by Prince *Christian* his Brother, in a Letter to the King of *Prussia*, wherein he gives him that Title, which the late Duke never did; and this being done with the Consent of the King of *Sweden*, seems to shew a Disposition in him to do the like. Our Advices from *Cracow* say, the King of *Sweden* continued to march with his Army up the *Weissel*; but it was not yet certain whether he designed to go into *Prussia* or into *Lithuania*. Letters from *Warsaw* give an Account, that the Nobility of *Lithuania*